THE DAILY PROGRESS.

VOL. IV. RALEIGH, TUESDAY, MAY 26, 1863. NO. 170.

BY J. L. PENNINGTON.

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION.

The following are the only terms of subscription to THE PROGRESS:

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" " 3 " $3 00 | " " 12 " 8 00

The paper will not be sent to new subscribers without pay in advance; and in all cases it will be stopped at the time paid for expires.

JOB PRINTING.

Being connected with the PROGRESS establishment, and Office equal to any in the City or State, we are prepared to execute all orders for BOOK and JOB PRINTING. Orders solicited, and promptly attended to.

TELEGRAPHIC NEWS.

[REPORTED FOR THE ASSOCIATED PRESS.]

Gallant Exploit--Prisoners at Goldsboro'.

GOLDSBORO', May 25'—Ten abolition prisoners arrived here this evening from Kinston, seven being captain and crew of the schooner Seabird, captured last Thursday twenty miles below Wilkinson's point, on Neuse river, and forty from Newbern, by six men of Captain Barrington's company, Whitford's battalion. The schooner and cargo of turpentine stores were burnt. Two negroes who say they belong to Norfolk, were taken off a lighter at the same time, and a Yankee doctor, captured below Kinston on the enemy's retreat, near Newbern, last week, made up the balance of the crowd. They start to Richmond to-morrow.

Major Whitford at Work.

[Special Dispatch to Progress.]

GOLDSBORO, May 25.—The schooner *Sea Bird*, a small vessel was captured and burned by Major Whitford, on Sunday morning last, forty miles below Newbern. The prisoners arrived at Goldsboro. Major Whitford's force was six men.

W.

From the North--Anti War Meeting in Indianapolis—Vallandigham in Fort Warren, &c.

The *Examiner* has northern papers of the 22d. The Democratic State Mass Meeting at Indianapolis on the 21st was largely attended. Hon. D. W. Voorhees presided. A good deal of excitement prevailed during the meeting, and forty or fifty arrests were made for carrying concealed weapons, shouting for Jefferson Davis, etc. The arrests were principally in opposition to the war measures of the administration. At 3 P. M. the resolutions were introduced and hurriedly passed amid great confusion, after which the meeting adjourned *sine die*.

Several trains leaving the city at night the excursionists commenced firing on the soldiers. The home guard authorities stopped the trains and searched the cars, and about five hundred revolvers were taken from various arrests made. Vallandigham has been sent to Fort Warren. The office of the *Monitor*, a democratic newspaper, at Huntington, Penn., was destroyed by a mob. The Syracuse *Courier* says Mrs. Vallandigham has become a lunatic. It is reported that the Alabama has been blockaded in the bay at Martinique.

From the North--Vallandigham to come South--From Vicksburg, &c.

RICHMOND, May 25.—Northern dates of the 23d received. Correspondents say Grant's primary object is Hayne's Bluff, which is regarded as the key to Vicksburg. The *Enquirer* says his junction with a force awaiting him at Yazoo Bluff is to march into Vicksburg, and cannot be prevented. Several Iron-clads are stationed at important points on the Red river, cutting off completely the Rebel communication with Texas.

The Cincinnati dispatch says the President has changed the sentence of Vallandigham to transportation through the lines. He will be delivered to Rosecrans, who, under a flag of truce will deliver him into the lines of Bragg. News from the army of the Potomac is unimportant.—Gen. Humphrey's decision has been broken up by the departure of the last of the nine month's regiments being the fifth corps.

It is rumored at Bermuda that Semmes has resigned the command of the *Alabama* to take command of a fine Corvette ship, mounting 22 guns. Officer in charge of flag of truce yesterday at Fredericksburg, says Grant telegraphed Halleck he had captured the first line of entrenchments at Vicksburg, and that his right wing rested on Haines' Bluff.

From Vicksburg--The Enemy Foiled in Every Attempt and Repulsed with Heavy Loss --Our Loss Slight--Garrison Confident, &c.

MOBILE, May 23.—A special dispatch from Jackson 23d, says the latest from Vicksburg is to Thursday night. Our loss was slight and the injury to the batteries trifling. The garrison are all supplied and confident of holding the place. The enemy was foiled in all his efforts. His dead strew the ground in front of our works. One estimate of his loss is as high as 10,000. Firing was heard at intervals last night and to-day. The enemy supposed to be shelling. The enemy are reported at Ponchatoula, running train up that far from New Orleans.

From Tennessee.

TULLAHOMA, May 23d.—The rumor of the capture of two of our regiments in front, with one battery of artillery, is not true. The enemy did surround and capture a small out-post of some forty men. All quiet in front.

Gunboat Raid to Murfreesboro'.

We learn from a reliable source that three gunboats came up to Murfreesboro', N. C., on Friday last, and landed a party who tore up things generally. They stole 10,000 lbs. of bacon belonging to our Commissary department, gave away a part and destroyed the balance. They went to the Methodist Female College in the village, broke up the furniture and took the pianos belonging to the Institution aboard and carried them off. The Yankees prowled about town and had everything their own way. They were still there at last accounts, on Saturday morning.

POWDER MILL BLOWN UP.—The Charlotte *Bulletin* of Saturday has the following:

We regret to learn that the Powder Mill located about 14 miles from Charlotte, on the Catawba River, was blown up on Saturday morning at half 8 o'clock.

The President, S. W. Davis, Esq., was not in the Mill when the explosion took place, but five of the operatives were killed.

The following is a list of the killed: Charles Klueppelberg, Sup., John N Lee, George Hutchinson, Christopher Dunce, John Ochler.

It is impossible to account for the accident. The mill house is entirely destroyed, but the principal portion of the machinery is uninjured.

BLOCKADE RUNNING.—The following is from the Charleston *Mercury* of the 21st:

The steamers Margaret and Jessie, Capt. Wilson, Ella and Annie, Capt. Carlin, and Kate, Capt. Stubbs, arrived here yesterday from Nassau with valuable cargoes.

The steamer Gladiator, from Liverpool, had arrived at Nassau. The Ella and Annie and Kate, while coming up to this Bar, were fired at by the Yankee blockaders.

The Wilmington Journal of Tuesday evening says: The steamer Eugenie arrived here yesterday from England via Bermuda, loaded on Government account She is a handsome vessel. Also the steamer Emma, from Nassau, got in night before last, with an assorted cargo on private account.

DIED,

On Monday evening, May 25th, at 5:45 o'clock, JAMES, infant son of Wm. and Annie Simpson, of Cholera Infantum, aged 16 months and 20 days. The funeral will take place this evening, at 4 o'clock from the residence of his parents. The friends and acquaintances of the family are respectfully invited to attend.

AUCTION AND PRIVATE SALES.

BY WILKES MORRIS, Auctioneer.

AUCTION SALES.

DIRECT IMPORTATIONS EX. STEAMSHIPS BANCHEE AND PET.

ON FRIDAY, 29TH INSTANT, COMMENCING AT 10 o'clock, a.m., I will sell at my Sales Room, No. 2, Granite Row, Wilmington, N. C., the following desirable articles imported in above named steamers:

10 cases Madder Prints, ⅞, 14,000 yards.
8 bales Black and White Prints, 12,000 yards
4 bales unbleached Shirting, 6000 yards
9 cases Bleached Shirting
1 case Linen and Linen Cambrick Handkerchiefs
5 cases Long Cloth, 4125 yards
2 cases Cotton Drills, 1250 yards
2 cases White India Twills, 1250 yards
2 cases Osnaburgs, 28 in 2200 yards
1 bale Twist Welch Flannel, 628 yards
1 bale Fancy wove " 552 yards
1 bale Black Broadcloth, 1650 yards
1 bale Drab and Brown Broadcloth, 1750 yards
1 bale Fancy Doeskin Cassimeres, 1200 yards
1 case Mixed Union Cloth, 590 yards
1 case Men's Merino Shirts, 50 dozen
1 case Blue Serge, 284 yards
1 case Black Orleans, 1276 ¼ yards
5 cases Pearl Sewing Thread, 200 yards
2 cases " " Cotton, 200 yards
3 cases Linnen Thread, assorted, 400 yards
1 case Diamond Thread, assorted, 1250 lbs
3 cases Glazed Thread
1 case White Linen Thread
1 case Colored "
2 cases Hooks and Eyes, Black and White, 150 gross.
2 case Pins, 1200 packs
2 cases Buttons, assorted
1 case Dressing Combs
10000 Needles
24 dozen Hair Brushes
144 dozen Dressing Combs
48 dozen Tooth Brushes
12 cases Blucher Boots, 1200 pair
1 case Ladies' Cassimere Boots, 240 pair
15 cases Extra Paste Blacking, 180 doz
10 kegs Printer's Ink
1 case English Foolscap Paper, 20 reams
50 cases Extract Logwood
1000 sacks Liv Table Salt, 20 lbs each
175 boxes Tin Plate
15 tons Hoop Iron
7 doz Shovels
1 cask T Hinges, 61 dozen
1 cask Horse Nails, 784 lbs
1 cask fine Rose Wrought Nails, Hinges and Bolts
1 cask Awls, Needles, Thimbles, Jews Harps, Tacks, Looking Glasses, &c
1 cask Squares, Hinges, Locks, Files, Buckles, &c
1 cask Tea Kettles, Lamps, &c
1 cask Frying Pans, Cow Bells, Coffee Heaters, &c
20 boxes Window Glass, French
25 doz Painted Pails
25 doz Corn Brooms
50 Coils Rope
1 pipe Fine Cognac Brandy, dark
1 pipe " " pale
6 quar casks Fine Cognac Brandy, dark Martell
10 cases " " " 1 doz each "
88 cases " " " " "
10 cases Pure Gin, Geneva
10 cases Champaigne, Crown
50 cases Claret Wine, St Julion
5 cases Alcohol
10 chests Congo Tea
20 half chests Young Hyson Tea
41 boxes Star Candles, 40 lbs each
22 boxes Adamantine Candles, 20 lbs each
52 boxes Castiie Soap, 32 lbs each
58 kegs Bi Carbonate Soda
50 kegs White Zinc Paint
4 cases Quinine, 550 ounces
20 drums Castor Oil, 6 gallons each
11 cases do do
5 barrels Epsom Salts
1 case Tanning Acid, 600 ounces
1 case Chloroform, 50 lbs
1 case do 6 do
1 case do 40 ounces
1 drum Balsam Copavia, 112 lbs
4 tierces do do 400 "
1 case do do 15 "
1 case Copavia Capsules, 500 lbs
1 case Iodide Mercury, 32 lbs
1 tierce Sal Chlordide Soda, 105 lbs
1 tierce Pulv Tart Acid, 120 lbs
2 tierces Ammon Carb, 224 lbs
1 case Calomel, 1.2 lbs
1 jar do 8 "
2 tierces Cream Tartar, 240 lbs
1 case Ipecac, 24 ounces
1 jar Strychnine, 4 ounces
1 tierce Pulv Rhei, 120 lbs
3 barrels Powdered Liquorice, 336 lbs
1 tierce Citric Acid, 120 lbs
1 case Gum Opie, 50 lbs
1 case Ext Calac Co, 20 lbs
1 jar Pulv Ipecac, 4 lbs
1 jar Pulv Opie, 8 lbs
1 jar Pul Rhei E I, 8 lbs
1 jar Tanning, 2 lbs
1 jar Corosive Subliment, 8 lbs
1 jar Tinc Arnica, 4 lbs
1 package Cayene Pepper, 6 lbs
1 jar Mercurial Ointment, 8 lbs
1 jar Pulv Cubeb, 15 lbs
1 jar Ol Jecenis, 15 lbs
1 jar Creosote, 1 lb
1 jar Red Precipitate, 6 lbs
1 jar White " 6 "
1 tierce Gum Assafœdita, 56 lbs
4 boxes Magnesia Carb, 64 oz
1 tierce Potash, 192 lbs
1 tierce " 190 "
1 box Gum Ariabi and Rey
1 jar Pulv Opium, 2 lbs
1 jar Pil Hydrag, 8 "
1 jar Potash Iodine, 6 lbs
1 jar Morph Sulph, 6 oz
1 Can Homœpathic Coca, 30 lbs
1 case Gum Opie, and Reg, 50 lbs
1 Flask Quicksilver
1 case Oil Peppermint, 18 lbs
1 case Oil Cloves, 18 lbs
1 case Oil Bergamot, 9 lbs
1 jar Chu Iron, 8 oz
1 jar Nit Silver, 4oz
4 boxes Specit, 204 lbs
6 yds Innis Glass Blister
50 doz Brown Couth Tissue
50 yds Brown Tromp Plaster
5 doz " Tissue Dressing

And 8 cases Drugs, assorted, viz: Potass Iodide, Dover's Powders, Calomel, Spts. Ammon. Co., Pulv. Ipeac, Spts. Nitre Dulc., Liq. Soda Chlor., Morphia Chloroform, Brown's Tissue, Ferri Cit. Et. Quinine, Argent Nit. Sponge, Caster Oil, Sugar of Lead, Cream Tarter, Opium, Rhubard and Borax. May 22-tds

FOR SALE

NORTH CAROLINA 6 PER CENT. CERTIFICATES " " 8 " Bonds.
Confederate States Bonds.
Wanted—N. C. 6 per cent. Fundable Notes.
Jan 28-tf W. R. RICHARDSON & CO.

BAGGAGE CHECK FOUND.

A BAGGAGE CHECK ON THE N. C. R. R. NO. — picked up in the street, has been left at this office. It may detain the baggage of the loser at the depot. The person to whom it belongs can have it by calling and paying for this advertisemen May 18-tf.

WANTED.

STOCK IN THE RALEIGH & GASTON AND WILmington & Weldon Railroads.
JNO G WILLIAMS & CO.
May 21-1w* Stock and Exchange Brokers.

A GOOD INVESTMENT.

I HAVE ON HAND 20 OR 30,000 POUNDS OF FINE LEAF TOBACCO. I invite the attention of manufacturers to this notice. Call on or address
P. R. MERRYMAN,
May 20-1w* Henderson, N. C.

MILITARY NOTICES.

NOTICE TO CONSCRIPTS.

ENROLLING OFFICER'S 8TH CONGRESSIONAL DIST.,
OXFORD, May 18th, 1863.

THE COMMANDING OFFICERS OF THE MILITIA Regiments of the 8th Congressional District of N. C., comprising the Counties of Wake, Orange, Granville, Franklin, Warren and Halifax, are please proceed at once to re-enroll each and every white male person within the limits of their Regiments. This notice includes all those who have been previously exempted or detailed or who have been discharged from service, from any cause whatever."

All persons now engaged in the manufacture of Nitre or other ordnance for the Confederate States, must have their applications for detail or exemption certified to by Capt. Barney, Agent Nitre and Mining Bureau, Greensboro', N. C., and the number is neither unreasonable or excessive. Contractors with the Confederate on State, (for eminent public other than ordnance) must have their applications for exemption or detail certified to by the officer with whom they make the contract.

Special notice is given that no person after enrollment has the right to volunteer, or put a substitute in any company or regiment, except at the Camp of Instruction. Persons enrolled as Conscripts who fail to report promptly at Camp of Instruction, will be put once arrested, and sent there.

The commanding officer of the 42d Regt N C Militia, will assemble his Regiment at Oxford, Granville county, N C, on the 29th and 30th of May, 1863.

The commanding officer of the 43d Regt N C Militia, will assemble his men at Oxford, Granville county, on the 1st, 2d and 3d of June, 1863.

The commanding officer of the 40th Regt N C Militia, will assemble his men at Louisburg, Franklin county, N C, on the 6th and 8th of June, 1863.

The commanding officer of the 32d Regt N C Militia, will assemble his men at Nashville, Nash county, N C, on the 11th and 12th days of June, 1863.

The commanding officer of the 37th Regt N C Militia, will assemble his men at Warrenton, Warren county, N C, on the 15th and 16th days of June, 1863.

The commanding officer of the 38th Regt N C Militia, will assemble his men at the Court House, in Raleigh, N C, on the 19th, 20th and 22d days of June, 1863.

The commanding officer of the 39th Regt N C Militia, will assemble his men at the Court House in Raleigh, N C, on the 23d, 24th and 25th days of June, 1863.

The commanding officer of the 118th Regt N C Militia, will assemble his men at the Court House in Raleigh, on the 26thand 27th days of June, 1863.

The commanding officer of the 45th Regt N C Militia, will assemble his men at Hillsboro' in Orange county, N C, on the 30th of June, and 1st and 2d of July, 1863.

The commanding officer of the 46th Regt N C Militia, will assemble his men at Hillsboro', Orange county, N C, on the 3d, 4th and 6th days of July, 1863.

Militia officers will please attend each day and render all the assistanse in their power to the Enrolling Officer, and they will please decide all questions as to the ages of persons before enrollment, and notify every man between the ages of eighteen and forty, to appear and show why they shall not be enrolled as conscripts.

A. LANDIS, Jr.,
Enrolling Officer for 5th District of N C.
H. W. CAFFEY,
Assistant Surgeon, P. A. C. S.,
Chairman of Ex. Board.
May 25 3w
Standard copy.

Adjutant and Inspector General's Office,
RICHMOND, May 1st, 1863.

GENERAL ORDER, No. 52

THE FOLLOWING ACT OF CONGRESS, APPROVed by the President, is published for the information and direction of all concerned, in connection with the act relating to impressments heretofore announced.

An act to amend an act entitled "An act to regulate impressments by officers of the army."

The Congress of the Confederate States of America do enact, That in all cases of appraisement provided for in said act, the officer impressing the property shall, if he believe the appraisement to be fair and just, endorse upon it his approval; if not, he shall endorse upon it his reasons for refusing, and deliver the same, with a receipt for the property impressed, to the owner, his agent or attorney, and, as soon as practicable, forward a copy of the receipt and appraisement, and his endorsement thereon, to the board of appraisers appointed by the President and Governor of the State, who shall revise the same and make a final valuation, so as to give just compensation for the property taken, which valuation shall be paid by the proper department for the use of which the property was taken, on the certificate of appraisers, as provided in the act of which this is amendatory.

[Approved April 24th, 1863.]

By Order,
(Signed) S. COOPER,
Adjutant and Inspector General.

☞ All parties taking appeals from the decisions of local appraisers, to the undersigned, are hereby notified that these appeals must be made up in due form and accompanied by suitable proofs and reasons, in accordance with the law, or they cannot be acted on.

R. Y. BLACKSTOCK,
H. K. BURGWYN,
Commissioners of appraisement for N. C.

Daily papers publish 6 times, Semi-weekly papers 4 times and Weekly papers 3 times, and send bills to Standard office. May 25-t

NOTICE.

THE COMMANDING OFFICERS OF EACH MILITIA Regiment in the Second Congressional District, N C, are requested to call every man in their several Regiments from eighteen to forty years old, those that have been exempted, detailed, discharged, or from any cause whatsoever, at the following times and places, viz:

Kinston, Lenoir county, Tuesday the 9th of June.
Snow Hill, Green county, Friday, 12th of June.
Greenville, Pitt county, Monday, 15th of June.
Wilson, Wilson county, Thursday, 18th of June.

The upper Regiment, Halifax co, commanded by Col Johnston, will meet at Hallifax, Hallifax county, Tuesday 23d of June.

The lower Regiment, Halifax co, commanded by Col D B Bell, will meet at Halifax, Halifax co, Wednesday, 24th of June.

The upper Regiment, Edgecombe co, commanded by Col Wm Knight, will meet in Tarboro', Edgecombe co, Friday, 27th of June.

The lower Regiment in said county commanded by Col W Jones, will meet in Tarboro', Edgecombe co, Saturday, 28th of June.

KENNETH THIGPEN,
Enrolling Officer, 2d Cong Dist N C.
WM. P. FINLEY,
Assistant Surgeon, P A C S,
Chm. Ex. Board 2d Cong. Dist.
May 25-1w

Camp of Instruction, N. C.,
CAMP HOLMES, April 30th, 1863.

SPECIAL ORDER, No.

IN ACCORDANCE WITH GENERAL ORDERS NO. 25, Adjutant and Inspector General's Office, Richmond, Va., the names of the following Slaves are published in order that their owners may come forward and claim their property, viz:

JACK, aged about 20 years, black complexion, 5 ft. 4 in. high, property of George Young, Jones county, N. C.

SIMON, aged about 12 years, black complexion, 4 feet 6¼ inches high, property of Samuel Woodley, Washington county, N. C.

LEVINA, aged about 26 years, black complexion, 5 feet 3½ inches high, property of Samuel Woodley, Washington county, N. C.

MILLY, aged about 25 years, dark complexion, 5 feet 4 inches high, property of Dr. Edward Haughton, Washington county, N. C.

MARGARET, aged about 14 years, black complexion, 5 feet 1½ inches high, property of Samuel Woodley, Washington county, N. C.

By order of Col. PETER MALLETT,
Commanding Conscripts, N. C.
J. N. Pator, Adjutant. May 1-1m

N. C. Standard, and Daily (Wilmington) *Journal* publish one month and send bill to Col. Peter Mallett.

BOOK BINDER WANTED.

WANTED, A BOOK BINDER. TO A COMPETENT workman, a permanent situation with a good salary will be given. Apply by letter or in person, to CHRONICLE and SENTINEL OFFICE, Augusta, Geor-gia. May 25-3t

MILITARY NOTICES.

Chief Enrolling Officer,
8TH CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT,
Salisbury, N. C., May 11, 1863.

To all the officers of the several regiments of North Carolina Militia in the 8th Congressional District:

IN OBEDIENCE TO "SPECIAL ORDERS, NO. 426," hereto appended, to which your particular attention is called, I hereby request you to send to camp immediately, all hands who are within the ages of eighteen and forty, employed within the bounds of your regiment in getting cross-ties and cord-wood for the various railroads. You will collect, enroll and send to camp all conscripts not so engaged, in the bounds of your regiments, whether they originally belonged to it or not. Track hands, not engaged in their proper and peculiar business, but getting cross-ties and cord-wood, will be sent to camp. You will also promptly report to me the names of all conscripts sent to camp under this order.

Any delay or negligence in the execution of this request will be promptly reported to Gen. D. G. Fowle, Adj't. General of the N. C. Militia.

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[EXTRACT.]

CONSCRIPT OFFICE, CAMP HOLMES, N. C.
May 8th, 1863.

SPECIAL ORDERS, No. 426.

X. The hands employed on the various Rail Roads, in cutting wood and cross-ties, who are within the ages of 18 and 45, will be sent to Camp immediately by the Enrolling Officers of the Districts in which they are, as the Bureau of Conscription has decided they do not come under the classes referred to in paragraph VIII, General Orders No. 2, Adjutant and Inspector General's Office, hence cannot be detailed.

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By order of Col. P. MALLETT,
Commandant of Conscripts for N. C.
J. C. PIERCE, Adjutant,
Lieut. J. R. McLEAN,
Enrolling Officer, &c.
May 20-1w Salisbury, N. C.
Charlotte Democrat, Salisbury Watchman, Raleigh Standard copy.

Executive Department North Carolina,
ADJUTANT GENERAL'S OFFICE, (MILITIA,)
Raleigh, May 14th, 1863.

GENERAL ORDER, No. 7.

MILITIA OFFICERS, WHO HAVE BEEN COMpelled by the advance of the enemy, to leave their respective districts, are ordered to report for duty to the Commanding Officer of the Regimental District, in which they may be residing temporarily.

By order of Governor VANCE:
DANL. G. FOWLE,
May 19-1w Adjutant General.
Daily papers copy one week and weekly papers two weeks, and send bill to A. G. O.

Executive Department North Carolina,
ADJUTANT GENERAL'S OFFICE, (MILITIA,)
Raleigh, May 15th, 1863.

GENERAL ORDER, No. 8.

EXEMPTIONS FROM MILITIA DUTY ON ACcount of disability, will not be recognized, except upon the Surgeon's certificate endorsed by the Commanding Officer of the Regiment, and approved at this office.

By order of Governor VANCE:
DANL. G. FOWLE,
May 19-1w Adjutant General.
All daily papers in the State will publish one week and weekly papers two weeks.

COWS STRAYED OR STOLEN--$10 REWARD.

STRAYED OR STOLEN FROM MY PREMISES IN Raleigh, two COWS, one red and the other black, both about five years old. The ear marks are, smooth crop in the right ear and crop and hole in the left. The Cows were brought from Lenoir county, and may be making their way back. They left about the middle of last week. I will give Ten Dollars for the return of both, or Five for either.
May 18-tf ROBERT H. ROUNTREE.

100 DOLLARS REWARD.

RUNAWAY FROM CHAMBERS COUNTY, ALAbama, Jan. 27th, a negro man named BURT, about thirty years old, six feet one inch high, two middle fingers crisped from a burn. He has a pass and was detected on the N. C. Railroad on the 16th inst. making his way to Raleigh, and jumped off at or near McLean's station. The above reward will be given if delivered to me or confined so I get him. Address me at Cusseta, Ala.
Feb 18-tf J. L. BARTEE.

CANDLES! CANDLES!! CANDLES!!!

FOR SALE AT THE
GRAHAM CANDLE FACTORY.

THE UNDERSIGNED HAVE ON HAND AND ARE constantly manufacturing a superior article of WAX and TALLOW CANDLES which they are prepared to furnish in any quantity and at reasonable prices. Address
KLAPP & BERRY,
May 11-1m* Graham, N. C.

AUCTION AND COMMISSION MERCHANT.

WITH AN EXPERIENCE OF MORE THAN FORTY years, the undersigned does not flatter himself, but is flattered by his customers, and will receive and sell at Auction, or on Commission, everything entrusted to his care.
FRANK I. WILSON,
May 14-tf Auctioneer.
Standard copy tf.

SUBSTITUTE WANTED.

A SUBSTITUTE IS WANTED TO GO INTO THE 2nd N. C. Cavalry, now in Virginia. A horse and equipments will be furnished if desired. A liberal price will be paid. Apply immediately at
May 22-tf PROGRESS OFFICE.

SCOTCH SNUFF.

THE UNDERSIGNED ARE MANUFACTURING ON an extensive scale a very superior article of SCTOCH SNUFF, and are always prepared to fill orders from any place in the Confederacy.
B. W. LYNCH & SON.,
May 14-2m* Petersburg, Va.

W. R. RICHARDSON & CO.,
STOCK BROKERS AND COMMISSION MERCHANTS,
RALEIGH, N. C.
[*Office on Fayetteville Street.*]

WILL GIVE PARTICULAR ATTENTION TO sales and purchases of State and Confederate Bonds, Bank and other Stocks, collection of Claims, and any business connected with the different departments of the State government.

Bank notes of all Southern States bought and sold.

REFERENCES.

O G Parsley, Wilmington.
W A Wright, do.
John D Williams, Fayetteville.
W G Broadfoot, do.
J J Blackwood, Charlotte.
W K Lane, Wayne county.
John D Whitford, Craven county.
Hon Thomas Ruffin, Alamance county.
Hon W N Edwards, Warren county.
Hon D W Courts, Rockingham county.
H W Guion, Lincoln county.
And citizens of Raleigh generally. Jan 14-tf

NOTICE.

ALL PERSONS WHO PRESENT THEMSELVES at the office of the Surgeon General, between the hours of 9 and 10 a. m., will be vaccinated free of charge.
EDWARD WARREN,
Dec 20-tf Surgeon General of N. C.

CURRY COMBS.

MANUFACTURED by PRAIRIE & LACK
March 19-tf Raleigh, N. C.

ADVERTISING RATES.

The following rates will be charged for all advertisements inserted in the DAILY PROGRESS:

ONE SQUARE OF TWELVE LINES, OR LESS.

One day	$1 00	Two weeks	$10
Two days	2 00	One month	15
Three days	3 00	Two months	25 00
Four days	4 00	Three months	30 00
Five days	4 50	Six months	50 00
One week	5 00	Twelve months	85 00

Twelve lines or less count a square, and additions to squares will be charged the same.

Cash will be demanded from all persons except where special contracts are made. When sent by letter, the money must accompany the advertisement.

MILITARY DIRECTORY.

FIELD OFFICERS AND BRIGADES OF N. C. REGIMENTS.

We are indebted to John B. Neathery, Clerk in the Adjutant General's Office, for the following statement:

No	COLONELS.	LIEUT. COLONELS.	MAJORS.
1	Jno A McDowell	H A Brown	Jas S Hines
2	William R Cox	W S Stallings	D W Hurt
3	Wm L DeRossett	S D Thruston	W M Paraley
4	Bryan Grimes	James H Wood	E A Osborne
5	Thomas M Garrett	John W Lea	Wm J Hill
6	Isaac E Avery	Robert F Webb	S McD Tate
7	Edw G Haywood		W L Davidson
8	Henry M Shaw	James W Hinton	J M Whitson
9	Lawrence S Baker	James B Gordon	J H Whitaker
10	Jas A J Bradford	Stephen D Pool	{ H T Guion { T Sparrow
11	C Leventhorpe	Wm J Martin	Egbert A Ross
12	Solomon Williams		D P Rowe
13	Alfred M Scales	Joseph H Hyman	L H Hunt
14	R Tyler Bennett	W A Johnston	J H Lambeth
15	William MacRae	W H Yarborough	G W Hammond
16	John S McElroy	Wm A Stowe	H D Lee
17	Wm F Martin	John C Lamb	T H Sharpe
18			J D Barry
19	Solomon Williams	Wm G Robinson	C M Andrews
20	Thomas F Toon	Nelson Slough	
21	W W Kirkland		W S Rankin
22	James Conner	C C Cole	Laban Odell
23	Dan'l H Christie	Rob't D Johnston	C C Blacknal
24	Wm J Clarke	John L Harris	T D Love
25	H M Rutledge	Samuel C Bryson	W S Grady
26	H K Burgwyn, Jr	John R Lane	J T Jones
27	John A Gilmer, Jr	G F Whitfield	J C Webb
28	Samuel D Lowe	Wm H A Speer	Sam N Stowe
29	Robert B Vance		W B Creasman
30	Francis M Parker	James T Kell	W W Sillers
31	John V Jordan	C W Knight	J A D McKay
32	Edmund C Brabble	Wm T Williams	D G Coward
33	Clark M Avery	Robert V Cowan	T W Mayhew
34	W L J Lowrance		Geo T Gordon
35	Matt W Ransom	John G Jones	J T Johnston
36	No field org'zation		
37	Wm M Barbour	John B Asheraft	W G Morris
38	Wm J Hoke	John Ashford	M M'Lauchlin
39	David Coleman	Frank A Reynolds	
40	No field org'zation		
41	John A Baker		
42	George C Gibbs	John E Brown	C W Bradshaw
43	Thomas S Kenan	Wm G Lewis	W J Boggan
44	Thos C Singeltary	T L Hargrove	C M Stedman
45	J H Morehead	Samuel H Boyd	J R Winston
46	Edward D Hall	W L Saunders	A C M'Callister
47	Geo I. Faribault	John A Graves	A D Crudup
48	Robert C Hill	Sam'l A Walkup	A A Hill
49	Lee M McAfee	Jno A Flemming	P B Chambers
50	J A Washington	George Wortham	J C Vanhook
51	Hector McKethan	Caleb B Hobson	J R McDonald
52	James K Marshall	Marcus A Parks	J Q Richardson
53	William A Owens	J T Morehead, Jr	J J Iredell
54		K M Murchison	A Ellis
55	Jno K Connally	M T Smith	Alfred H Belo
56	Paul F Faison	G Gratiott Luke	H F Schenck
57	Arch'd C Godwin	H C Jones, Jr	J A Craige
58	John B Palmer		J C Keener
59	Dennis D Ferrebee	Edward Cantwell	J M Mayo
60			W M Hardy
61	James D Radcliffe	Wm S Devane	H Harding
62	Robert G A Love	Geo W Clayton	D G McDowell
63	Peter G Evans	Stephen B Evans	J H McNeill
64	Lawrence M Allen		Wm Garrett
65	George N Folk	Thaddeus P Siler	John J Speed

The Regiments are Brigaded as follows:

Clingman's Brigade—8th, 31st, 51st and 61st.
Hoke's Brigade—6th, 21st, 57th and 63d.
Hampton's Brigade—9th.
Iverson's Brigade—5th, 12th, 20th and 23d.
Lane's Brigade—7th, 18th, 28th, 33d and 37th.
Lee's, W. H. F., Brigade—19th.
Martin's Brigade—17th, 42d, 47th and 63d.
Pender's Brigade—13th, 16th, 22d, 34th and 38th.
Pettigrew's Brigade—11th, 26th, 44th and 52d.
Ransom's Brigade—24th, 25th, 35th, 49th and 56th.
Ramseur's Brigade—2d, 4th, 14th and 30th.
Robertson's Brigade—41st and 59th.
Taliaferro's Brigade—1st and 3d.
Not Brigaded—10th, 36th, 40th, 58th, 60th, 62d, 64th and 65th.

The following are Infantry Regiments:

1st, 2d, 3d, 4th, 5th, 6th, 7th, 8th, 11th, 12th, 13th, 14th, 15th, 16th, 17th, 18th, 20th, 21st, 22d, 23d, 24th, 25th, 26th, 27th, 28th, 29th, 30th, 31st, 32d, 33d, 34th, 35th, 37th, 38th, 39th, 42d, 43d, 44th, 45th, 46th, 47th, 48th, 49th, 50th, 51st, 52d, 53d, 54th, 55th, 56th, 57th, 58th, 60th, 61st, 62d, 64th.

The following are Cavalry Regiments:

9th, 19th, 41st, 59th, 63d, 65th.

The following are Artillery Regiments:

10th, 36th, 40th.

The following are the Battalions:

Lieut. Colonel Charles E. Shober's, (formerly Wharton J. Green's) Infantry; Major J. H. Nethercutt's Rangers; Major R. W. Wharton's Sharpshooters; Major John W. Moore's Artillery; Major W. L. Young's Artillery; Major Alex. MacRae's Artillery; Col. Peter Mallett's Camp Guard; Whitford's Battalion, Rangers; Major Alfred H. Baird's Battalion of Cavalry.

Colonel W. H. Thomas' Legion of Highlanders and Indians is composed of one Regiment and one Battalion, and numbers over 1,500 men.

TAKEN UP.

ON OR ABOUT THE 1ST OF APRIL, A BLACK NEgro boy named JOHN. Said boy claims to be free, and says he was raised by Wm. Pugh, of Lenoir county. John is about 5 feet 8 inches high, and always laughs when spoken to. The owner is requested to come forward, prove property, pay charges and take him away, otherwise he will be dealt with according to law.
I. M. BOYD, Jailor,
May 21-1w* Graham, Alamance county, N. C.

LACK & FARRISS,
MERCHANT TAILORS,
PROCTOR'S OLD STAND,
Fayetteville Street, Raleigh, N. C.

WE WOULD INFORM THE PUBLIC THAT WE have on hand and are constantly receiving an assortment of
CITIZENS' AND MILITARY CLOTHING.
The business will be carried on under the direct supervision of Mr. C. M. FARRISS, and satisfaction guaranteed to our patrons. An experienced hand will go to the Camps to take measures for uniforms when ordered.
G. A. LACK.....C. M. FARRISS.
April 7-tf

PIANO FORTES.

JAMES PIRSSON, P. A NO FORTE MANUFACturer, respectfully informs the public that he has established himself in Raleigh, and offers his services to all those who wish their Pianos skillfully and thoroughly tuned or repaired. Orders left at the Book Store of W. L. Pomery, Esq., or at Mr. Pirsson's residence in Harget street, nearly opposite the Fair Grounds, will meet with prompt attention.
N. B.—Piano Fortes bought and sold. Mr. Pirsson refers to Rev. Dr. Smedes and Professor Hansen.
Jan 13-tf

ORDNANCE DEPARTMENT,
RALEIGH, N. C., May 8, 1863.

LEAD WANTED.—I WISH TO PURCHASE LEAD for this department. Persons having large or small quantities will please apply at once. Will give 1 pound of POWDER for 10 pounds of LEAD.
THOS. HOGG, Capt. C. S.
May 8-tf In charge of Ordnance.

CURRY COMBS.

200 DOZEN CURRY COMBS FOR SALE AT THE Factory of PRAIRIE & LACK
March 24-tf.

WANTED

CONFEDERATE TREASURY NOTES, DAted July 25, 1861, and payable two years after date.
March 31-tf.] W. R. RICHARDSON & CO.

WANTED.

COUPONS OF THE 15,000,000 CONFEDERate Loan. Also N. C. $1 and $2 Treasury
April 17- W. MICHAEL

DAILY PROGRESS.

RALEIGH, N. C.

TUESDAY, MAY 26, 1863.

ADVANCE IN OUR TERMS.

When we commenced the publication of the PROGRESS here in November, we got paper at 25 cents per pound and dreaded to raise prices accordingly, but now we pay 50 cents a pound for paper, while ink, labor, telegraph news, and everything else has advanced from 50 to 100 per cent.—For these reasons we are compelled to make a slight advance in our terms of subscription to enable us to meet the heavy expenses of publication and support those dependent on us. If paper falls in price we shall fall; but if, on the other hand, it continues to go up, we shall have to go up or suspend, and we cannot think the public would submit to that.

On and after the 1st day of June, 1863, the price of subscription will be as follows:

Daily Progress	One year - - -	$10 00
" "	Six months - -	6 00
" "	Three months -	4 00
" "	Two months -	3 00
" "	One month - -	1 50

Until the 1st of June subscriptions will be received at the present terms.

Agents and newsdealers will be furnished at the old rates.

The News.

Vicksburg we suppose is still besieged, but in the efforts made, thus far, by the enemy to reduce the place, they have been badly worsted, and if Gen. Johnston can throw a force in Grant's rear so as to give him a fire in front and rear, we may not only hope to hold Vicksburg but defeat and rout the enemy's forces. Our latest advices from Vicksburg are encouraging. The enemy had attacked the position and been three times repulsed and driven back with heavy loss. Our loss is said to be slight and the damage to our works not at all serious. The garrison is well provisioned and our men confident. Great anxiety is felt throughout the Confederacy relative to the fate of Vicksburg and further news is looked for with much interest. Our latest, at this writing, is up to Thursday last.

From our Kinston correspondent and other sources we have further particulars concerning the affair below Kinston, on Friday last. The facts, as reported to us, are as follows: The 25th regiment, Col. Rutledge, and the 56th, Col. Faison, were doing picket duty at or near Gum Swamp, some nine or ten miles below Kinston, while the remainder of our force was at Kinston. Scouts, who were posted still lower down, ascertained that a force was advancing from Newbern and communicated the fact to the officers in command at Gum Swamp. The advancing force was supposed to be about three thousand strong, with artillery. On Friday morning, while at breakfast, though already warned of the advance, the two regimen- suddenly found themselves surrounded, and, instead of attempting to fight their way out—as [illegible] some of the men insisted on doing—not [illegible] every [illegible] save themselves as best they could. Some of the field officers were so eager to get away that they left their horses and took to the swamp on foot; and we are glad to say that their fleetness, if not their bravery, saved them. The enemy fired on the flying fugitives, of course, and the result was we had several wounded and one hundred or more taken prisoners. An intelligent gentleman, who left Kinston yesterday, tells us that the best informed said we had not less than one hundred and twenty-five missing at that time.

Gen. Ransom, who had but recently recovered from a severe spell of sickness, had just returned to Kinston; and, on being apprised of the advance of the enemy left for Gum Swamp. It is said that he rode right up to a Yankee regiment before he knew it, supposing them to be our men, but on discovering his mistake put spurs to his horse and made his escape, uninjured, though the whole regiment had a pull at him. The surprise and rout was not only a disgrace but, if as represented, a disgrace to our arms. We don't know who is to blame but it is very clear that some one is.

On being apprised of the state of affairs, Gen. Hill took a force, accompanied by artillery, and marched down until he found the enemy, who fell back before him; and though they made occasional resistance and burnt and tore up bridges behind them, he followed them to Bachelor Creek, within eight miles of Newbern. After satisfying himself they had fallen back to the works near Newbern, Gen. Hill returned to Kinston on Sunday night, and all was quiet. The Colonel commanding the Yankee raid, it is believed, was killed, and eight prisoners were taken. What other damage we inflicted upon them is not known.

The enemy destroyed and robbed as they went. One old lady, being alone, with no husband, sons or relations in the army, was robbed of her provisions and everything else.

A small squad of Yankees went to Trenton, Jones county, on Friday, and burnt the Court House and other buildings.

From Virginia and Tennessee we have no additional news. All reported quiet at Tullahoma, on the Black Water and along the Rappahannock.

From the North we have dates to the 22nd. Vallandigham has been shut up in Fort Warren, and though his democratic friends may fret and fume for awhile, he will stay there. Lincoln has his foot on their necks and means to keep it there. A "protest" meeting had been held at Annpolis, but broke up in a row; Lincoln's "home guards" took five hundred revolvers from the disaffected and a number of arrests were made. The disaffection in the North will do us no good unless they can get the rascals who are murdering us to desist.

The Wilmington *Journal* of Saturday says there was a rumor that the steamer "*Pet*," which vessel had run the blockade from that port, had been captured outside by the blockaders. The *Journal* had, however, received no confirmation of the report.

The Chattanooga *Rebel* says the soldiers of Gen. Bragg are ripe for a fight with Rosecrans. If this be so we wish they would pitch in and thrash the Dutchman out of Tennessee.

"HOME DEFENSE."—It does seem to us that many of our people have a very foolish idea of "home defense." It is very natural that every community and every individual should desire to [illegible] of the invaders and to have their [illegible] protected, but at the same time nothing is more foolish than that policy which would attempt to protect every county town and cross roads village. We are at war with a power much stronger and more numerous than we are; our soil is invaded and immense armies are marching through our territory, and our only salvation lies in massing our troops and fighting the enemy whenever and wherever we find him, whether in squads or in large bodies. We have already lost greatly by dividing our forces for the defense of insignificant places, and we think it is time it should be stopped.

The "home guard" musterings, too, never has and never will amount to anything. Men must be either in the army or out of it, and the idea of making citizens effective, in bodies, in cases of emergencies, is ridiculous. Let men out of the army spend their time in work to support and sustain the army, and not in "home guard" drilling, for should they ever be called upon, as militia, to defend their own homes, they will be found an element of weakness and not of strength. This war must be fought by our organized armies, and a peace conquered by them, or not at all. And the best way in which the citizen can serve the cause of the Confederacy is to provide provisions and clothing for the men in the field.

Sugar is now selling at $1.40 to $1.50 a pound, and of course the poor have to do without it, for the soldiers family, dependent upon the *eleven dollars* a month received for his services, cannot get bread in many cases, not to speak of the luxury of sugar at one dollar and a half a pound. All this too when there are thousands of hogsheads between Montgomery and Richmond, in the hands of speculators. We learn that there are several hundred hogsheads, possibly thousands, along the North Carolina Railroad. At Charlotte alone there are hundreds of hogsheads, and though much of it was bought at from 6 to 10 cents, the heartless wretches who own it are holding it for still higher prices. We should very much deprecate anything like mob violence and devoutly hope that we may live through the war without any such disgrace upon the fair fame of our good old State, and yet we doubt not but the hanging of a few speculators would have a most wholesome effect. To talk about stopping it in any other way is perfectly ridiculous, for a man who hoards up sugar and other articles of like character, in these times, has no regard for public opinion, moral responsibility or anything else. They are the carrion crows of society, and are never so supremely happy as when filling their greedy paunches with the life-blood of the poor and destitute. They are doing our cause more damage than those who try to take our lives on the battle-field. The scoundrels may revel in their gains now, but the loathing and contempt of all honest men and the curse of heaven will be their portion.

Interesting to Foreigners and those who have furnished Substitutes.

[illegible] for the following [illegible] Adjutant Gen. settles the question as to the liability of foreigners and persons who have furnished substitutes, to perform militia duty:

MAY 21st, 1863.

GEN. D. G. FOWLE—Dear Sir: Will you be so good as to answer the following questions?

1st. Have I the right to place men in the militia to guard the bridges who have furnished substitutes in the army, &c.?

2d. Have I the right to place Jews, Germans, Dutch, in a word, foreigners, (who live among us making money) in the militia as bridge guard, who claim to be exempt from all duties of the country, upon the ground that they are not naturalized, &c.?

By answering the above you will confer a favor, &c.

Respectfully yours, N. IVY.
Lieut. Colonel 38th Regiment N. C. M.

EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT NORTH CAROLINA,
ADJUTANT GENERAL'S OFFICE, MILITIA,
Raleigh, May 25th, 1863.

COLONEL:—Your communication making inquiry as to the liability of "foreigners and persons who have placed substitutes in the Confederate army," to militia duty has been received.

By the 70th Chapter, Sec. 1, Revised Code, no one is subject to Militia duty unless he is a "Citizen" of the State or of the "United States,"—but at the session of the General Assembly held in 1860—'61 the law was so amended, as to embrace "*all* free white males and apprentices," between certain ages "who *reside* in the State," &c.

It is clear that Foreigners would not be embraced under the term "Citizen," but it is equally clear, that they are "residents," and are embraced under the act of 1860—'61. They are therefore liable. As to those who have placed substitutes in the Confederate army, I am not aware of any law by which they are exempt from militia duty. The late Legislature passed an "Act to amend an Act entitled Militia." In section 3d the Legislature enumerates the classes of persons which it was their intention to exempt.

Those furnishing substitutes are not enumerated. We must therefore take it that the Legislature intended that they should perform militia duty.

I will state further that Justices of the Peace and persons owning twenty negroes are not exempt from Militia duty. Men detailed by the Confederate Government are exempt, because they are still regarded as *soldiers*, and are liable to be ordered into active service at any time.

I am Colonel, very Respectfully,
DAN'L. G. FOWLE, Adj't Gen'l.

To Col. NATHAN IVY,
38th Reg. N.C. Militia.

A Yankee Letter.

The following letter was found in Capt. Elliott's mail bags, taken on the canal. It is rather rich in its way, and not to spoil it we give it *verbatim*. It was addressed to "Mr. Patrick McCabe, U. S. Gunboat *Louisiana*, Washington, N. C." There is no name signed to the letter, but we suppose the writer is a brother of Patrick:

CAMP NEAR FARMOUT VERGINY, May the 1863.

Dear Brother i Rite yo these fu to let you no that me and Bother Rich are well and hope these fu lines will find yo the same i heed from home yesterday and they war all well thanks Be to the lord for his Blessings to us all Dear Brother i Received your kind letter on Saturday i was in line of Batel wen it cum we then crost the River i mean our Brigade a lone and we stold a march on the Rebels. We Went Between thare pickets and the forts on the hils and got in the Rear of freds Burg and Drov the Rebels out it was Before Day lite our Regament had the advance We Ware orderd to feel the enemy Posjon So We advanced up to the hill and the Rebels Rose from Be hind a Stone Wall and pord a tremenjus Gre into us We having no Suport at the time and all Was Dun that Was Re Quired of us Wee fell Back With the los of 9 men We then Wate the Reinforcem and it came We then Remad the attack and Drove them from the hils and 5 miles farther Ware they had Recived Reinforcment of 15 thousand men and they made a Stan at the Same time making us come to a Stan Damd Quick and if nite had not come on the 6 Was no more the galant army of the Potomach as they wood hav caperd every Damd man of us We just got out that is all and stole over the River like so many theevs Hooker got liked like hell and lost in kild and wounded 23 thous and men 4 Feeses of artilry and he a Purty Son of a b——h to comand army yo Will Se it all in the papers he is licked and Damd Well licked i wish he was in hell and we had litel McClelen to comand the army thar was to Boys from a round the come James Sewal wounded slitly in the leg Harry Wodington in the Stomach and left on the field the Rest of the Boys are all well So no more at present but Remain your Brother until Death Giv my love to Crany and to Kely Rite Soon.

ARMY CORRESPONDENCE.

From Kinston—Trenton Bridge, &c.

From our Own Correspondent.

KINSTON, May [illegible]th, 1863.

[illegible] town is [illegible] the Yankees having retreated to Newbern. Our loss is only four wounded, and none killed that we know of. Our greatest loss is in prisoners. We had some fifty or seventy men taken prisoners, some say one hundred, but I think that is too large an estimate, as they still keep coming in. The Yankees, some forty or sixty in number, went to Trenton on Friday and burned several houses, among them the Court-House, a large building called the Garrett House, Dr. Shackelford's office and one or two more. They set fire to several others which was put out by the citizens after they left. Mrs. Chas Garrett attempted to put out one of the buildings which was on fire, when one of them drew a pistol and told her he would shoot her if she did not desist. Mr. Charles Garrett, while attempting to put out the fire, fell from the roof and was badly hurt. They said they burnt the town in revenge for some of their pickets which our soldiers had shot. H.

From the Rappahannock.

CAMP 2D REGIMENT, N. C. CAVALRY,
May 18th, 1863.

EDITOR PROGRESS:—After the terrific storm of the first week of the present month we are having quite a calm. Our regiment is occupying the same camp in which we slept half the night of the 29th ult., at which time we left for Kelly's Ford to ascertain if Stoneman really intended to visit Dixie. Before stating the result of our reconnoisance, or the insignificant part borne by the regiment in the late raid, I desire to state briefly our condition.

You have doubtless been informed that about three-fourths of the regiment is dismounted, without serviceable horses. This may appear startling, since we left North Carolina last September with good horses, and have received from the State about one hundred since the first of January. Yet this statement is true; but it is somewhat difficult to explain this deplorable state of the regiment, and to place the responsibility where it properly belongs. That some one committed the most egregious folly during the months of February and March in regard to the regiment, no one, I imagine, will doubt. During these months it was in camp on a barren hill in Essex county, where man and horse got but little to eat, each day, save a batch of Special Orders No. ——. These were dealt out in great profusion; in the vain hope, doubtless, that they would compensate for corn and fodder; or it may be an amusement to which commandants of divisions, brigades and regiments resort to spend their time in the absence of other employment. This latter idea is suggested from the fact that the regiment was on no duty, and that our horses should have been kept there and nearly the last one starved, is so singularly strange that it is useless for any one to attempt an explanation, except those who ordered it. Suffice it to say that the party in fault has not a little to answer for. He is responsible first to the Treasury of North Carolina, since those horses were bought by the State, and I am quite sure that they had not paid for themselves. But this consideration is trivial, indeed, compared with the grave offence of having retired from cavalry branch of the service nearly an entire regiment, at a time when the enemy's mounted legions are sweeping over the country from mountains to sea-coast in the short space of three days. Nor is his grand raid checked. But impudent and defiant his caparisoned charger is allowed to neigh at the very gates of our Capitol; and he only declines an entrance, in the two truthful language of the New York *Herald*, "from the ignorance of Gen. Stoneman of the defenceless condition in which the place had been left." But, Mr. Editor, there is no use to consume more space. Our men are on foot with spurs on, and the public is deprived of the services of one [illegible] Virginia. I will return to the house of Nov. 29th.

The regiment mounted about seventy men. The larger portion of the dismounted men were in rifle pits near the fords on the Rappahannock. The mounted portion was under the efficient command of Lieut. Col. Payne, of the 4th Virginia cavalry, who has been in command of the regiment for several weeks. This latter statement will prompt you to ask where are the field officers of the regiment and why is Col. Payne in command? Inquiries which I cannot answer. The only reason which I have heard assigned for Col. Payne's being placed in command, was to prevent our going to the devil. But if this really be the reason, the Colonel came too late, for we had nearly reached that point of destination before he arrived.

The Regiment was ordered to take position near Stone's Mill, a point three miles below Kelly's Ford, and on the most direct road to Eley's and Germanna Fords on the Rappahannock. We had gained the point ere the sun rose and were reconnoitering from the adjacent hills. No one expected to see a Yankee there, from the fact that nearly all our artillery and available force had been ordered to Brandy Station, on the direct road from Kelly's Ford to Culpepper Court House. In this disposition of troops it would appear that our great cavalry hero was outgeneraled, and it is generally conceded that Stoneman has shorne him of some portion of his glory. But the truth of the matter is simply this. Gen. Stuart was only mistaken as to the direction the enemy intended to march. We are well aware that he has the courage to fight the enemy wherever he shows himself. Therefore, we dare not venture a word about his being outgeneraled. "His virtues would plead like angels, trumpet tongued, 'since it will be remembered that he led the gallant corps of the fallen hero, on the memorable 8d of May. In addition to his indomitable courage on that occasion, he betrayed a high order of talent for music. The sound of the bands of his corps having become buried amid the loud thunder of artillery, he raised his voice in vociferous strains of sweet melody to the tune of 'Joe Hooker, git out of the Wilderness.' This he did with all the swaggering postures of the veriest cox-comb, as is his custom to do.

Our videttes had scarcely reached the summit of the hills in front, when those of the enemy began to emerge from the thick low pines which encircled their base. Deepest enmity, vilest hatred ranked in the breast of each. So soon as, and whenever, one could distinguish the other he was most surely fired upon. This continued but a few moments when the enemy appeared on the right and left, and in front. Little did we expect that Stoneman and Hooker were in our front. And as fighting is a bluff game to ascertain which party can out bully the other, Col. Payne determined to try his hand, though weak, without a "full" or scarcely a "pair." He ordered the charge square to the front and off we went with a whoop which grew fainter as the enemy's balls came thicker. Their advance consisting of the larger portion of a regiment, turned tail and fled. We pursued but a short distance when numerous sabers and a column which seemed to have no end approached and the most unwholesome shower of Sharpe's rifle and minnie balls greeted us. Our short column was wheeled to the right about, and moved off slowly, when the enemy in turn gave us a bully charge. We were ordered to break to the left and form under cover of the oak forest near by. This was done and when the enemy approached he received a volley which caused him to suspect that we had masked batteries and other means of defence at that point. This checked his advance and we retired by a circuitous by-way before their main body came up, and without causing him to bring up his artillery to dislodge us from our position. During the entire day we kept in their front in the direction of the Rapidan river, or rather in front of the right of their front. The Regiment crossed the Rapidan about 4 o'clock, P. M. at Jacob's Ford, while the column of the enemy which moved in the direction of Germanna Ford began to cross at 3 o'clock. The [illegible] entire [illegible] fought us in [illegible] ling [illegible] determinati[illegible] spirit [illegible] regiment is a[illegible] [illegible] prisoners at [illegible] Atkinson of Co [illegible], and Conoly of Co [illegible], of the number; the latter taken prisoner at the ford. The subsequent feats of the Regiment in the several days fight are unimportant. We were stationed at a point [illegible] miles from the battle-field to await the [illegible], and to bag his whole party [illegible] dared to show himself. Fortunately for us he did not show.

I regret to state that Capt. Nelson of Co. [illegible] ford [illegible] exposure during the early part of the month. He was a perfect gentleman and brave officer. We sincerely deplore his loss.

From the Blackwater.

CAMP 61ST REGIMENT, Franklin, Va.,
May 20, 1863.

MR. EDITOR:—I again seat myself upon the blood stained soil of the Old Dominion for the purpose of perusing the columns of your valuable paper, hoping thereby to hear something from our homes that are now in close proximity to the enemy. About the first thing that attracts the reader's attention with the editorial in your paper relative to the Yankee prisoners captured near Rome, Georgia, by General Forrest; their treatment, &c., by the citizens of Augusta. Mr. Editor, we hope this is a fabulous story in regard to the ladies of Georgia. We cannot believe that ladies of that grand and patriotic State have so far forgotten themselves as to condescend to present to the invader of their homes, bunches of roses bearing such insults they violate; for the Yankees are perfectly regardless, and even violate everything that would tend to heighten woman in the estimation of mankind. Virtue, modesty, innocence and truth they treat with scorn and contempt, and even violate them all. Surely they did not treat the invader with so much gentleness, and pass unnoticed our own brave troops, fresh from a field of victory, without giving them *a word of cheer*. Does not the Confederate soldier deserve a smile of welcome or some token of esteem or respect from the maidens that they offered up their lives for? But, Mr. Editor, as a general thing the Southern soldier deserves nothing. Yankee officers must take pleasant rides in our nice rail road coaches from Fredericksburg to Richmond, but they are too fine and pretty to be stained by the purest and best blood that ever watered the bloody soil of Virginia. Yes, our own brave fathers and brothers, who have gallantly fought, bled and died for our bleeding country, must be thrown into rough box cars, while the Yankee devils, with their hands still red with the gore of our brave but slain brothers, are taking pleasant rides. But as I said before, the Southern soldiers deserve nothing.—They are all a lazy, lousy set of scamps who have left their elegant homes of ease and luxury, to try the unknown realities of the battle field. They ought to be insulted and rudely thrown about when wounded. Sometimes we are insulted by great men. We call them *commissaries*. Whenever they offer more than four ounces of meat or anything sweet, or even a new jacket, we always have to decline it, for fear some of those high in authority at Richmond, will think the 41st is acting badly. They think soldiers need no such luxuries.

Mr. Editor, we want you to devote your time and talent to our great cause, trying to get some of these speculators, pet officers, railroad superintendents, and last of all those railroad conducters that will not make provisions for our slain countrymen. Try and get them into the army. Send them here and let us give them a few *midnight marches* in a cold rain and then keep them standing upon their feet *all night on a parade ground in sight of our camps with a regiment with fixed bayonets guarding them*; and we will send them back to you, I hope, wiser and better men.

We some days ago published a letter from the Wilmington *Journal*, from an officer in Virginia, reflecting upon the Richmond *Enquirer* for some publication said to have appeared in that paper, relative to the troops composing the old division of Gen. D. H. Hill. In justice to the *Enquirer* we will state that it denies that any such publication as the one alleged ever appeared in its columns.

Mr. Bryan, the gentlemanly chief of the Express Office in this city, received a magnificent present from an old friend of ours in Richmond, yesterday. We don't begrudge friend B. the comfort he may derive from it, but we wish our friend Walker had sent two of those pipes.

THE DISAFFECTION IN THE NORTH—GOV. SEYMOUR'S LETTER.

We attach no importance to the indignation or protest meetings in the North, for really there is nothing in them. The people that make up the population of the great city of New York, are the most unstable, unreliable and unprincipled on the continent, and the very men who applauded and threw up their hats at the late Vallandigham sympathizing meeting, when Lincoln was denounced, would applaud his eulogizers to-day. The letter of Seymour is creditable, and, provided he could carry a majority of the people with him, would amount to something:

The New York *Tribune* publishes the subjoined letter, addressed by Gov. Seymour to the "Vallandigham Sympathy Meeting," held in Albany, on Saturday evening last:

EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT,
May 16th, 1863.

I cannot attend the meeting at the capitol this evening, but I wish to state my opinions in regard to the arrest of Mr. Vallandigham. It is an act which has brought dishonor upon our country. It is full of danger to our persons and our homes. It leaves upon its front a conscious violation of law and justice. Acting upon the evidence of detailed informers, shrinking from the light of day in the darkness of night, armed men violated the house of an American citizen, and furtively took him away to military trial, conducted without those safeguards known in the proceedings of our judicial tribunals. The transaction involved a series of offences against our most sacred rights. It interfered with the freedom of speech; it violated our rights to be secure in our homes against unreasonable searches and seizures; it, pronounced by a military despotism, without trial, save one which was a mockery, which insulted as well as wronged. The perpetrators now seek to impose punishment, not for an offence against law, but for the disregard of an invalid order, put forth in the utter disregard of the principles of civil liberty.

If this proceeding is approved by the Government, and sanctioned by the people, it is not merely a step towards revolution, it is revolution. It will not only lead to military despotism. In this respect it must be accepted, or in this respect rejected. If it is upheld, our liberties are overthrown, the safety of our persons, security of our property, will hereafter depend upon the arbitrary will of such military rulers as may be placed over us, while our constitution at [illegible] will be broken down. Even now the Governors and Courts of some of the great Western States have sunk into insignificance by military men who have usurped their powers. Is not the fatal thing to increase the danger of anarchy and the State authorities with contempt. The people of this country now wait with the deepest [illegible] by the decisions of the Administration upon [illegible] note. Having given it a generous support in the [illegible] we came to see what kind of government it is [illegible] which we are asked to pour out our blood and [illegible] The action of the Administration will [illegible] ple of the loyal States whether this war is waged [illegible] put down rebellion at the South, or destroy the [illegible] stitutions at the North. We look for the decision with [illegible] HORATIO SEYMOUR.

The resolutions adopted by the meeting point to the [illegible] shown by the Democrats during the [illegible] of civil war, and a determination to devote [illegible] [illegible] of the Union; denounce the [illegible] power in the arrest of Vallandigham [illegible] right of free discussion. They say that in the election of Mr. Seymour the people condemned the system of arbitrary arrests, and call upon the President to restore Mr. Vallandigham to liberty. They direct a copy of the resolutions be sent to the President, with the assurances of the sire of the meeting to support the Government in ry constitutional and lawful measure to suppress rebellion.

The meeting in New York was largely attended and violent resolutions were passed, and the speeches were very severe on the administration:

Letters were also read from District Attorney O. Hall, Richard O'Gorman, Amasa J. Parker, C. Murphy, Washington Hunt, Nelson J. Waterbury, and C. J. Ingersoll—all sympathizing with the objects of the meeting, and most of them indulging in the strongest terms of denunciation of the arrest of Vallandigham. The most distinguished New Yorker among them is Mr. *Washington* Hunt, whose letter is remarkable. He says:

"While we are willing to submit to the great sacrifices in a patriotic spirit for the preservation of the Constitution and the Union, it may as well be understood that we will not consent to be bereft of our constitutional rights. We have lost many of these rights in consequence of the Southern rebellion.

"The Administration ought to comprehend that it is amenable to public opinion, and that its conduct and policy are a legitimate subject of popular discussion and criticism. It is for the perpetuation of constitutional government, and for this only, that the country has been so willing to exhaust its best blood and place its vast resources at the disposal of the national authority. God forbid that the American people should allow the strength thus imparted to be turned against themselves, and a military despotism erected on the ruins of public liberty! So far as the State of New York is concerned, let it be proclaimed from the housetops that no man within her borders shall be deprived of life, liberty, or property, without due process of law."

"With great regard, yours, truly,
"WASHINGTON HUNT."

Mr. Waterbury declared in his letter: "It is sufficient to say that these (V.'s arrest, trial, &c.,) and all similar acts must be boldly denounced and resisted, or we are no longer a free people."

ANOTHER CASE OF HABEAS CORPUS.—We [illegible] in the Greensborough Patriot a decision of Chief Justice Pearson on a third case of habeas corpus. The applicant in this case was one Nicholson, of Guilford county, a skillful miller and mill-wright, aged [illegible] who had been enrolled as a conscript and ordered [illegible] to service in July 1862, after his application for exemption as a miller had been refused by the examining [illegible] of conscripts. He disregarded the order and continued to work at his trade as mill-wright in the State and in Virginia, till March last, when, coming from Virginia to this State on a visit to his family, he was arrested by Lt. Anderson as a recusant conscript. The Chief Justice decides that the exemption act of Oct 11, 1862, applied to both conscripts and substitutes; that the man being "actually employed at his trade at the time," means at the time of the passage of the law; that it being shown that Nicholson was actually employed at the time of his being ordered into the service, he is entitled to exemption, and the Chief Justice accordingly ordered his discharge, Lt. Anderson to pay the costs.—*Fayetteville Observer.*

THE HEROINE OF BLACK FORD.—The Jackson, Ala., *Republican* gives us the name of the young Alabama girl who piloted Gen. Forrest to the ford over Bluff Creek—Miss Jane Sayrom. The *Republican* said: "Mounted behind the General, she piloted him across the stream, exposed to the whistling bullets of the enemy; nor did she retire from the post of danger until the last man had safely crossed and the column seen in continuance of its rapid pursuit, accompanied by her earnest prayers for success.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

Chief Enrolling Office,
EIGHTH CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT,
Salisbury, May 22, 1863.

THE ATTENTION OF ALL CONCERNED IS HEREby called to "Orders 438," hereto appended.
Lieut. JESSE McLEAN,
Enrolling Officer 8th District.

CONSCRIPT OFFICE CAMP HOLMES,
May 2, 1863.

ORDERS
No. 438.

PARAGRAPH X.—Special Orders No. 426, ordering to camp all woodcutters and tiegetters, on the various railroads, is hereby suspended until further orders.

By order of Col. PETER MALLETT,
Commandant of Conscripts for N. C.

F. A. PETTER, Acting Adjutant.

All papers having copied my notice ordering them to camp, copy one time. May 26-1t

$25 REWARD.

A MEMORANDUM BOOK CONTAINING VALUAble papers, a package of accounts of sales of goods sold by Joseph Herring, for Scott and Jackson, Kinston, and a package of Government receipts, and other memorandums was lost some two weeks ago, between Raleigh and Franklinton, on the cars. The above reward will be given for the recovery of the book and papers, and no questions asked.

J. F. BOOTT, Franklinton, N. C.
May 26-1w*

OFFICE OF THE MOST EXCELLENT GRAND HIGH PRIEST.

OF THE GRAND ROYAL ARCH CHAPTER OF N. C.,
April 29th A. L. 5863, A. J. 7363, A. D. 1863.

THE CONSTITUTION OF THE H. ROYAL ARCH Arch Chapter of North Carolina, requires the Annual Convocations of the same to be held in Wilmington, the first Monday in May, in each year. We hope the officers who have the honor to preside over the subordinate Chapters of this Jurisdiction, will have their respective Chapters represented at the next Convocation. Business of importance will be before that body and a punctual attendance is required.

May 25-7t E. F. WATSON, M. E. G. H. P.

SALT WORKS FOR SALE.

ONE-HALF OR TWO-THIRDS INTEREST FOR sale if applied for soon. Terms low, $1,000 (same rate). Wood convenient. Place easy of access. Average yield in N. C. is sixteen bushels per day. Self cannot conveniently attend to it and needs a man who wishes to make money and not afraid to work steadily. Apply to J. A. EVANS, Esq.,
May 25 2t* Goldsboro'.

KITTRELL'S SPRINGS.

AFTER THE 1ST JUNE, OUR HOUSE WILL BE open for the reception of boarders.

RATES OF BOARD.

Board per day	$6.00
" " week	35.00
" " month	100.00

Children under ten, and servants, half price.

May 25-1m* BRACKENRIDGE & CO., Proprietors.

DUNSTABLE STRAW HATS!
FRESH IMPORTATION!
GENTS' SUMMER HATS!
WILL BE SOLD AT
WHOLESALE OR RETAIL
Stock just opened from "cargo ship," at
E. L. HARDING'S,
May 21-6t* Raleigh, N. C.